

It seems that half a century ago, more or less, the plant was quite abundant there, and the flowers in considerable demand for decoration. Then the place was much resorted to, at the flowering season. Through extensive picking, lumbering operations and a forest fire, it has been greatly reduced in extent, and now the place is very seldom visited. It is said that very few persons now know the location of the place, though a general knowledge exists that some "flower" of rare beauty occurs in "The Devil's Garden."

While attending the field meeting of the Josselyn Botanical Society at Beddington, in July 1930, only about twenty miles from Cherryfield, it was deemed worthwhile to make an effort to rediscover this long-forgotten station. On July 8, securing for a guide one of the few local men acquainted with the place, a party composed of Mr. and Mrs. Ralph C. Bean, Miss W. A. A. Fiske, Miss Sue L. Gordon, Mr. H. M. W. Haven, Miss Annie Nichols and the writer, visited the place and secured specimens to re-establish the station. The location is about three miles northeast by east from Cherryfield village, on the southern edge of a swampy tract in mixed second growth, and is much shaded by the trees. But three or four plants were in flower this year, and we found no evidence to indicate further flowering for the season.

Several small patches of the plant exist now, in a space of about a quarter of an acre, though the guide declared that the plant is again increasing.—ARTHUR H. NORTON, Portland Society of Natural History.

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THE HOME OF *KERRIA JAPONICA*.—On p. 29 I published a map (MAP 3) indicating that *Kerria japonica* is indigenous only in China, and in a footnote I said: "*Kerria japonica* DC., in spite of its specific name, is endemic in China." My friend, Professor Nakai, however, writes from Tokyo: "*Kerria* is also indigenous to Japan. It has simple flowers nearly always and rarely semi-double flowers. The genuine double-flowered form which is known as TAI TAN HOA by Chinese, as YAE-YAMABUKI by Japanese, might have been imported to Japan from China, yet the history is unknown. *Kerria* grows wild among bushes on the lower slopes of mountains, on hills, and on the plains of Hondo, Shikoku and Kiusiu. Its occurrence wild in Korea is not ascertained as yet." My error arose through reliance on the statements of the great specialist on the *Rosaceae*, Focke, and of two

of the recognized authorities on the woody plants of eastern Asia. Focke says of *Kerria*: "Aus den Gärten Ostasiens in Europa eingeführt, namentlich in einer Sorte mit gefüllten Bl.; wildwachsend an wenigen Stellen in China gefunden."<sup>1</sup> Schneider implies that it is native of China and cultivated or wild elsewhere, saying: "China: Kiangsi, Hupei, Sz'tschwan; sonst in ganz O.-As. seit alters kultiviert und verwildert."<sup>2</sup> Rehder, similarly, says of the monotypic *Kerria*: "One species in China,"<sup>3</sup> without mentioning Japan. Dr. Nakai's letter, however, indicates that the geographic range of the indigenous shrub inferred from these statements is incomplete.—M. L. FERNALD.

<sup>1</sup> Focke in Engl. & Prantl, Pflanzenr. iii<sup>a</sup>. 28 (1894).

<sup>2</sup> Schneider, Handb. Laubholzk. i. 502 (1904).

<sup>3</sup> Rehder, Man. Cult. Trees and Shrubs, 407 (1927).

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